

# Utah CGP-Guidance Activities Acti... Plan (Large Group) 2004-2005\*

Develop this plan at the beginning of the school year and include a copy with the Results Report due to USOE by June 15, 2005

School Piute District Piute

Target Group:(whole school, entire class) Juniors & Seniors

Target Group selection is based upon the following data/information/school improvement goals: SIP #1 - Increase effectiveness of counseling dept. especially in the areas of financial aid and scholarship information, student and parent communication, and academic advisement

Intended Student Behavior	Identify the Utah CGP Student Outcome or the Desired Result for Student Learning	Activities to be Delivered in What Manner?	Resources/Staff Development Needed	Evaluation Methods How will you measure results? e.g. "From sample classrooms of tenth graders. . ."	Start/End Dates	Projected # of Students Impacted

Scott O. Bagley  
Principal's Signature

11-19-04  
Date

11-19-04  
Date of Staff Presentation

Betsy Cozier  
Prepared By

\*adapted from the ASCA National Model: A Framework for School Counseling Programs



**ENTERED**

# Utah CGP-Guidance Activities Result Report (Large Group) 2004-2005\*

Due to USOE June 15, 2005: may be submitted in other formats but include all information as required below.

School Piute

District Piute

Counselor	Target Group	Curriculum and Materials Used	Start Date End Date	Process Data: Number of students affected**	Perception Data: Pre and post test, competency attainment or student data**	Results Data: changes in behavior, grades, attendance including achievement data, achievement related data, and/or skills/competency data**	Implications: What does the data tell you? What can the student do with this now?
Scott Bagley	Juniors + Seniors	College Representative from Snow Scholarship websites	Advertising Oct. 29 handed out the rest of booklets and survey results Nov 16, 2004	50 students (grades 11/12) and parents	Needs assessment surveys sent to parents, teachers, community and students indicated that college and scholarship information was needed. 14 of 20 band received college scholarships 5 students	- See survey results from college night. 5 seniors will receive financial assistance 70%	the more information given to students and parents the better they will understand and use the information for their benefit

Scott O. Bagley  
Principal's Signature

11-19-04  
Date

11-19-04  
Date of Staff Presentation

Betsy Cazier  
Prepared By

\*adapted from the ASCA National Model: A Framework for School Counseling Programs

\*\*Include actual numbers and attach data, examples and documentation

# Utah CGP-Closing the Gap Action Plan (Small Group) 2004-2005\*

Develop this plan at the beginning of the school year and include a copy with the Results Report due to USOE by June 15, 2005

School P. J. Se District P. J. Se

Target Group: socially challenged students from grades 7 & 8

Target Group selection is based on the following data/information/school improvement goal: SIP #1 Increase effectiveness of counseling dept.

Intended Student Behavior	Identify the Utah CGP Student Outcome or the Desired Result for Student Learning	Guidance Activity(ies) or Intervention(s)	Resources/Staff Development Needed	Evaluation Method How will you measure results? e.g. "From sample classrooms of tenth graders..."	Start/End Dates	Projected # of Students Impacted
socially appropriate behaviors	DRSL's - students will learn and demonstrate communication skills expressing oral, artistic, written & non-verbal communication in a respectful manner - students will recognize and demonstrate integrity, honesty, and appropriate responsibility and strategies to resolve conflicts while practicing a healthy lifestyle	peer group one period a week for target students	- group training - Asst. Counselor - Library Aide with group experience	- observable behaviors - surveys	March 20, 2005 May 17, 2005	12

Scott O. Bagley  
Principal's Signature

Date

5-19-05  
Date of Staff Presentation

Betsy Ginn  
Prepared By

\*adapted from the ASCA National Model: A Framework for School Counseling Programs



ENTERED

# Utah CGP- Closing the Gap Result Report (Small Group) 2004-2005\*

Due to USOE June 15, 2005: may be submitted in other formats but include all information as required below.

School

Piute

District

Piute

Counselor	Target Group	Curriculum and Materials	Start Date End Date	Process Data: Number of students affected**	Perception Data: Pre and post test competency attainment or student data**	Results Data: changes in behavior, grades, attendance, including achievement data, achievement related data, and/or skills/competency data**	Implications: What does the data tell you? What can the student do with this now?
Scott Bayley	7th and 8th grade students lacking in social skills	social skills gap outlines	March 20, 2005 May 17, 2005	12	students were chosen by teacher observations in class. Monitor class room behavior	Parents perception of behavior changes - teacher perception of behavior changes - student perception	Pilot gap was not as effective as anticipated. But, helping one or two students make it worthwhile. More friends, better grades, better relationships.

Scott O. Bayley

Principal's Signature

5-19-05

Date

5-19-05

Date of Staff Presentation

Betsy Capin

Prepared By

\*adapted from the ASCA National Model: A Framework for School Counseling Programs

\*\*Include actual numbers supporting conclusions and attach data, examples and documentation



## **Utah CGP-Closing the Gap Action Plan (Small Group) 2004-2005**

### Intended Student Behavior

- Socially Appropriate Behaviors, i.e. keeping hands feet and other objects to self, appropriate communications with teachers and peers, and appropriate conflict resolution.

### Identify the Desired Result for Student Learning

- students will learn and demonstrate communication skills expressing oral, artistic, written and non-verbal communication in a respectful manner.
- students will recognize and demonstrate integrity, dependability and appropriate strategies to resolve conflicts while practicing a healthy lifestyle.

### Guidance Activity or Intervention

- peer group/social skills group one period a week for target students.

### Resources/Staff Development Needed

- Assistant Counselor to train with school board member who is a group facilitator
- Library Aide with group experience

### Evaluation Method

- observable behaviors by teachers and group facilitators
- surveys

### Start/End Dates

- March 20, 2005 to May 17, 2005

### Projected number of Students

- 12

## **Social Skills/Peer Group Student Surveys**

9 students responded out of 12

1. What was your most favorite activity that was done in group?
  - The drawing/listening activity
  - Eating ice cream
  - The hand print activity
  - Telling stories about being happy, embarrassed, etc.
2. What was your least favorite activity that was done in group?
  - Venting my feelings
  - Sharing stuff
  - The exercise that went with embracing, rejecting, or ignoring feelings
  - Writing
3. What new thing(s) did you learn from group?
  - Let out emotions
  - Learned about the people in the group
  - Attitudes
  - Going along with what people say about you
4. Did you think that the group was helpful for you right now in your life?
  - 4 - Yes
  - 4 - Somewhat
  - 1 - No
5. What do you think would be a good topic to cover in group? (That was not already covered).
  - How we feel about other things
  - Learning about other people better
  - Emotions
  - The problems with bottling up anger and other emotions
  - Problems that we are having in our life right now
6. What suggestions or ideas do you have for future groups?
  - Not to let people be mean to others
  - Keep trying - get people together who will really work
  - Larger groups

## Social Skills/Peer Group Parent Feedback

5 of 9 responded

1. Did your son/daughter mention group topics that were discussed?  
4 yes  
1 no
2. Do you feel that the group experience was helpful for your child?  
2 yes  
2 not sure  
1 no
3. What topics do you feel would be most beneficial for students to discuss in a group setting?  
How to communicate with parents  
peer pressure, sympathy, The Golden Rule, handling a bully, being proud of assets  
Anger, respect, emotional responsibility, how to deal with bullies  
Acceptance of others, diversity, courtesy  
Bullying, feelings, how hurtful kids are
4. Other suggestions or ideas?  
Occasional guest speakers who have experienced an event positive or negative  
Have groups all year long - especially for 7<sup>th</sup> graders  
It would be good for all kids to have this type of information not just those who are having problems. Maybe it could avoid some problems in the future. Maybe do an assembly one or two times a month on these type of things.

Thank you for the opportunity to work with your child in a group setting. We hope it was a learning experience for the students as much as it was for us. We appreciate the students and their comments and participation - they were supportive and helpful to each other.

Other comments: My son feels better about himself because of the group. Thank you for making that happen.

## **Utah CGP-Closing the Gap Action Plan (Large Group) 2004-2005**

### Intended Student Behavior

- Increase in scholarship and college applications for students desiring that option

### Identify the Desired Result for Student Learning

- Students will evaluate and identify personal interests, abilities and qualities as they prepare for higher education and/or a career.

### Guidance Activity or Intervention

- student interviews with assistant counselor, a college tour for all seniors, and a college night for juniors, seniors and their parents.

### Resources/Staff Development Needed

- Assistant Counselor will interview each junior and senior, a college representative from Snow College to speak at college night.

### Evaluation Method

- the number of scholarships for seniors
- surveys from college night
- feedback from parents and students

### Start/End Dates

- the beginning of school to March 31, 2005

### Projected number of Students

- 50

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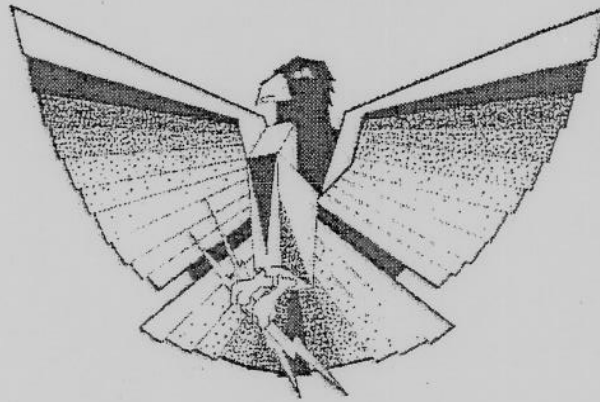
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### Projected number of Students

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# Piute High School



*College Handbook*



# Choosing A Career

Making the choices that are right for you

A first step in deciding what to do after high school is to talk with your school counselor or a teacher for advice. Ask your counselor about taking an aptitude test or interest inventory to find your strengths, weaknesses, and interests to discover potential career choices that are right for you. You can access a free self-assessment at [www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov) (click on "Preparing").

## 1. Learn about yourself.

- Values—What is important to you?
- Interests—What appeals to you?
- Aptitude—What are you good at?

## 2. Talk to people.

Once you've narrowed your career choices, talk to people who are working in that field or, if possible, find a part-time job in that field.

It's helpful to ask questions such as, "What's good and bad about this job?" "How did you learn your trade?" There are many sources of career and job outlook information available—go to your school library, public library, or school counselor.

## 3. Consider how much training you will need for the career you're interested in.

- **High school diploma:** cashier, receptionist, salesperson, security guard, telephone operator, waiter/waitress
- **Special career training:** auto technician, beautician, machinist, medical technician, police officer, computer operator, commercial artist
- **College degree:** accountant, counselor, engineer, nurse, pilot, teacher, public relations specialist
- **Graduate degree:** college professor, doctor, dentist, lawyer, veterinarian, research scientist, architect

For information about specific careers, see the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* at [www.bls.gov/oco](http://www.bls.gov/oco) or in a library.

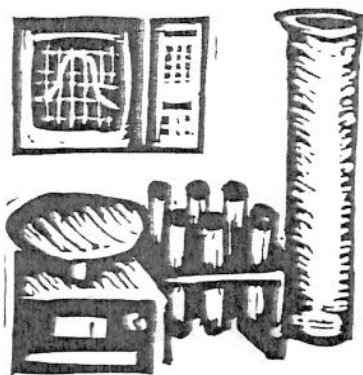
For information about financial aid for college or career school, see [www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov)



**Occupational Outlook Handbook:**

[www.bls.gov/oco](http://www.bls.gov/oco)

**Financial Aid:** [www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov)



## Need training for a job?

Before you sign up for a vocational school or correspondence course:

1. **Define your goals.** Do you want to learn a skill, prepare for a test, get a job, or get a license or certification?
2. **Comparison shop.** Look at the choices. Which schools offer the best combination of affordable fees and a solid education? Does on-the-job training, a community college program, a correspondence course, or a vocational school make the most sense? Your high school counselor can help you find answers to those questions.
3. **Do a background check.** Ask employers you might want to work for what they think about the school. Call recent graduates to ask about their experience at the school. Visit the school when class is in session. Stick around to talk to current students. Call the agency that licenses or accredits the school to see whether it meets required standards. Call your local Better Business Bureau to find out whether there have been any complaints about the school.

### Important Points:

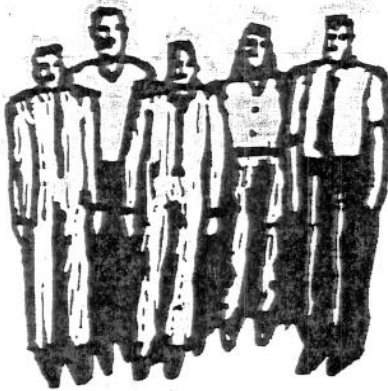
*Take your time. Don't sign a contract until you've read it...and understood it. Ask questions about repayment terms, refunds and cancellation policies, and finding a job after you finish the course. What happens if you have to quit before you finish? It's a good idea to ask someone you trust to read and evaluate the forms, too.*

*If you're unhappy with the school or program you chose—or if you think you were misled—complain. To whom? The agency that licenses or accredits the school, the Federal Trade Commission, or the Better Business Bureau.*

For further information about choosing a vocational school, access the Consumer Protection area of the Federal Trade Commission's Web site at

[www.ftc.gov/bcp/menu-jobs.htm](http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/menu-jobs.htm)





# Why Go To College?

**Answer: How about... a good job!**

Can't I get a good job now?

Yes, maybe you could, but statistics are against you. Consider these average 2001 earnings:

*High school dropout—\$22,100 a year*

*High school graduate—\$30,056 a year*

*College graduate—\$54,704 a year*

*(Bachelor's Degree)*

Sometimes it's hard to stay in school if you think you need to be working to earn money. But if you finish high school and go on to college, you'll have a wider variety of jobs to choose from, and you'll earn more—especially in the long run.

But I don't know what career to go into!

If you're having trouble deciding what to do, talk to your school counselor or visit [www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov) to fill out an interest inventory. Based on your answers, the questionnaire will provide a list of careers that fit your interests. You can then use the college search tool on our site to find schools offering courses of study appropriate to your career choice.

Doesn't college cost a lot of money?

Think of college as an investment: you spend money now so you can earn more later. Take a look at [www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov) for information about the federal student aid programs administered by the U.S. Department of Education. You can also call the Federal Student Aid Information Center at

1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243).



# PLAN NOW

## GRADES 6-8 EXPLORING AND EXPANDING ON YOUR WAY TO SUCCESS

- In the fall, meet with your school counselor to develop your Student Education Occupation Plan (SEOP). Let him/her know that you want to attend a university, college, or applied technology center. Ask the counselor to help you schedule classes that will prepare you.
- Work for good grades and get involved in extracurricular activities. Check out academic support and precollege enrichment programs.
- Save as much money for your post-high school education as you and your family can afford.

*Did you know your favorite classes may give you a hint as to what career you may want in the future?*

## GRADE 9 FRESHMAN YEAR PLANNING TO SUCCEED

- Meet with your parents and school counselor to update your SEOP.
- Study hard. Your grade point average (GPA) counts and can affect your college admissions.
- Refer to pages 4 and 5 as you plan your courses. Ask your counselor about preparing to take Advanced Placement (AP) courses and concurrent enrollment classes. Many jobs of the future will require advanced training in math, science, English, and computers.
- Develop skills now that will help you in the world of work.

*Have you talked to your counselor about the resources available at your school to help you learn more about your career choice?*

## GRADE 10 SOPHOMORE YEAR SETTING GOALS TO SUCCEED

- Meet with your parents and school counselor to update your SEOP and your plans for high school courses and activities. Find out the requirements for admissions and scholarships at the institutions you are interested in attending.
- Participate in the assessments and tests offered at your school to help you more clearly identify your interests, aptitudes, abilities, and academic achievement.
- Consider *all* possible post-high school education and training options, including attending one of Utah's applied technology centers, colleges, or universities.
- Start earning college credits now by enrolling in a wide variety of concurrent enrollment or AP classes offered at your high school.

*Are you taking time to plan your school schedule to include courses related to your career goals? Are you choosing courses that challenge and prepare you for life after high school?*



Do you know  
the door of  
opportunity  
is always  
open?



## GRADE 11 JUNIOR YEAR DECIDING TO SUCCEED

### SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER

- Meet with your parents and school counselor to update your SEOP. Ask where you can get college and career information.
- Ask your counselor about taking tests that will qualify you for national scholarships.
- Attend "parents' night," "college night," and college fairs.
- Check out concurrent enrollment classes offered at your high school. You may be able to start earning college credits now.

### JANUARY - MARCH

- Register to take the ACT and/or SAT college admissions test(s). Your school may offer a test preparation program.
- Make plans to visit the campuses you are interested in attending. When you make the visits, pick up a catalog and application forms.
- Investigate financial aid and scholarship programs. It is your responsibility to learn about your options.

### APRIL - AUGUST

- Take the ACT and/or SAT college admissions test(s).
- Plan ahead for your post-high school education finances. Use your summer to earn money for college in a job related to your career interests.

*Have you made all the necessary preparations to reach your goals? If you don't know where you're going, you'll probably end up someplace else!*

## GRADE 12 SENIOR YEAR APPLYING TO SUCCEED

### AUGUST - DECEMBER

- Meet with your parents and school counselor to update your SEOP and get advice about graduation regarding your high school completion and post-high school plans.
- Attend the Post-High School Tour that will visit your high school. Get application forms from the colleges you are interested in attending and begin to fill them out. Apply for available scholarships. REMEMBER DEADLINES!
- Take the ACT and/or SAT or re-take them if you feel you can improve your score.
- Meet with your counselor to review your application forms and get a copy of your high school transcripts.

### JANUARY - MARCH

- Send in your applications for admissions and scholarships. REMEMBER DEADLINES!
- Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). REMEMBER DEADLINES!

### APRIL - AUGUST

- Notify the colleges to which you have been accepted to let them know whether or not you plan to attend.
- Schedule your exit interview with your counselor to finalize your high school graduation and to review plans and goals for your future.

*Keep your options open! If you don't receive a scholarship, post-high school education is still an option. See page 6 for more information.*

# PAYING for Your Post-High School Education

You and your family are expected to share in the cost of your college education. Help is available, and cost should not stand in your way. The earlier you begin to plan and save for college costs, the easier it will be.

## ONE WAY OF SAVING FOR COLLEGE

Saving money ahead of time could mean you end up borrowing less and graduate with less student loan debt. The **Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust (UESP)** provides state and federal tax incentives for parents, grandparents, and others to establish trust accounts now for your future college costs. *For information, call UESP at 1-800-418-2551 or in Salt Lake City at 801-321-7188.*

**IN ORDER TO QUALIFY FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, GRANTS, WORK STUDY, AND/OR LOANS, YOU MUST FILE A FREE APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID (FAFSA).**

## SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships are available but limited. Some scholarships are based on special skills and merit and some are based on particular fields of study which vary by institution. *For an excellent free resource on scholarships available nationally, visit [www.fastWEB.com](http://www.fastWEB.com).*

## NEED-BASED GRANTS AND WORK-STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

These are funds from grants and work-study jobs that do not need to be repaid. Apply as soon as possible in January or February of your senior year for need-based grants and loans. See your counselor for more details.

## GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

Costs beyond those covered by grants and work study can be covered by guaranteed student loans. Three types are available to you or your parents depending upon your need:

- Subsidized Federal Stafford Loans
- Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans
- Federal PLUS Loans

## FEDERAL PERKINS LOANS

These loans have an even lower interest rate than Stafford Loans but are limited in number and are usually offered only to students who apply early.

## UTAH STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS (USLP) SAVINGS FOR BORROWERS

If you or your parent gets a Stafford or PLUS loan from a Utah lender that participates in the State Loan Purchase Program, you can save on origination costs and also qualify for significant savings during repayment. Visit [www.uslp.edu](http://www.uslp.edu) or ask your financial aid office to find out which lenders participate.



**Utah Student  
Loan Programs**

**for your future**

[www.utah-student-assist.org](http://www.utah-student-assist.org)

## EDUCATION - IT PAYS FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE!



The best rewards of getting more education after high school are not measured in dollars and cents. Life is simply more exciting and fulfilling when you know more about it. But money is also important. Here is the average annual income and average income over a work life based on academic achievement.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact your high school counselor, the student financial aid office at the institution to which you are applying, or USLP directly at 1-800-418-2251 (in Salt Lake City, call 801-321-7188). Ask USLP for loan brochures and a copy of the free booklet: *FINANCIAL SURVIVAL 101*.

There are also several excellent sources of financial aid information on the Internet. Start with [www.uslp.edu](http://www.uslp.edu) for tips on saving money and links to a host of other useful sites.

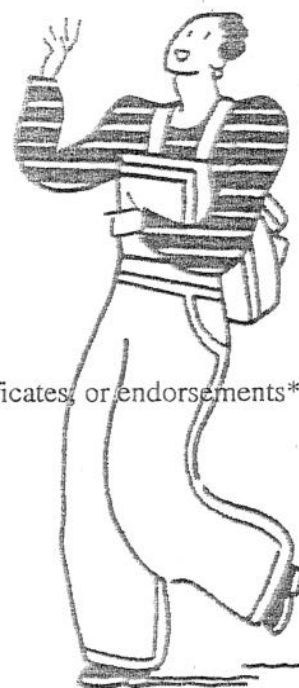
### REMEMBER:

**YOU CAN RECEIVE AID FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE.**

Be aware of the deadlines for financial aid and then meet them. Apply early to get more aid!

Eligibility for financial aid is determined by information you provide on the FAFSA form.

Average Annual Income	Average Lifetime Income
Professional \$83,089	\$3,357,660
Doctorate \$65,744	\$2,564,907
Master's \$48,886	\$1,960,623
Bachelor's \$36,686	\$1,597,683
Associate's* \$27,339	\$1,190,016
Some college or technical training, certificates, or endorsements* \$22,352	\$1,128,625
High school only \$20,104	\$880,898
Not a high school graduate \$12,962	\$616,274



\* Includes ATCs and community colleges.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1996.



# Federal Student Aid At a Glance



## WHAT is federal student aid?

- It's financial help if you're enrolled in an eligible program at a school participating in our federal student aid programs. (By "school," we mean a four-year or two-year public or private educational institution, a career school, or a trade school.)
- Aid covers school expenses, including tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and transportation.
- Our aid is based on a student's demonstrated financial need, rather than on grades.

There are three categories of federal student aid:

**GRANTS...** financial aid you don't have to repay. Generally, you must be an undergraduate student, and the amount you receive depends on your need, cost of attendance, and enrollment status (full time or part time).

Federal Pell Grants for the 2003-2004 award year (July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004) ranged from \$400 to \$4,050.

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG) range from \$100 to \$4,000.

**WORK-STUDY...** money you earn while enrolled in school that will help pay your educational expenses. The Federal Work-Study Program encourages community service work and work related to your course of study, whenever possible. You can be an undergraduate or graduate student.

**LOANS...** borrowed money you must repay with interest. You can be an undergraduate or graduate student. Parents may also borrow to pay the education expenses of their dependent undergraduate students. Maximum loan amounts depend on your grade level in school.

Federal Perkins Loans are offered by participating schools to students who demonstrate the greatest financial need (Federal Pell Grant recipients get top priority). You repay the loan to your school.

Stafford Loans are made to students and PLUS loans are made to parents through two loan programs:

- William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program: Eligible students and parents borrow directly from the federal government at participating schools. Direct Loans consist of Direct Stafford Loans, Direct PLUS Loans, and Direct Consolidation Loans. You repay these loans to us (the U.S. Department of Education).
- Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program: Private lenders provide federally guaranteed funds. FFELs consist of Federal Stafford Loans, Federal PLUS Loans, and Federal Consolidation Loans. You repay these loans to the bank or other private lender that made you the loan.

## WHO gets federal student aid?

Some of our eligibility requirements are that you must

- be a U.S. citizen or eligible noncitizen with a valid Social Security Number.
- demonstrate by one of the following means that you are qualified to obtain a postsecondary education:

- Have a high school diploma or a General Education Development (GED) Certificate.
- Pass an approved ability-to-benefit (ATB) test.
- Meet other standards your state establishes that we have approved.
- Complete a high school education in a home school setting approved under state law.
- enroll in an eligible program as a regular student seeking a degree or certificate.
- register (or have registered) with the Selective Service if you're a male between 18 and 25.

## HOW do you apply for federal student aid?

1. Complete the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA)—the online version (FAFSA on the Web) or the paper FAFSA.
  - For FAFSA on the Web, you can go to [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov) (or to [www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov) and get general student aid information as well).
  - You can get a paper FAFSA from
    - a high school guidance office,
    - a college financial aid office,
    - a local public library, or
    - our Federal Student Aid Information Center by calling 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243).

You can apply beginning January 1, 2004, and you have until June 30, 2005 to submit your complete, correct FAFSA. But, be sure to check the FAFSA for the list of deadlines for state aid. Schools and states often set deadlines early in the calendar year that you must meet to receive certain types of funds. Apply as early as you can; you don't want to miss out on any source of aid!

### 2. Review your *Student Aid Report* (SAR).

Based on whether you provide an email address on your FAFSA, we'll send you either a paper SAR or an electronic SAR, via the Internet. The SAR confirms the information reported on your FAFSA and will contain your Expected Family Contribution (EFC). The EFC is a measure of your family's financial strength and is used to determine your eligibility for federal student aid. To receive your aid, you must have a complete and correct SAR.

### 3. Contact the school(s) you might attend.

Talk with the financial aid office staff at the school(s) you're interested in attending. Make sure they have all the information they need to determine your eligibility. The financial aid administrator will review your SAR, and if you're eligible, will prepare a letter outlining the amount of aid (from all sources) the school will offer you.



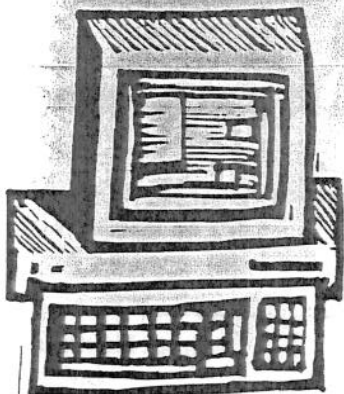


## Federal Student Aid At a Glance, continue

The following is a summary of the U.S. Department of Education's Federal Student Aid (FSA) programs that will help you pay for school. Check with your school to find out which programs your school participates in.

<b>Federal Student Aid Program</b>	<b>Type of Aid</b>	<b>Program Details</b>	<b>Annual Maximum Award Limits</b>
<b>Federal Pell Grant</b>	Grant: does not have to be repaid	Available almost exclusively to undergraduates; all eligible students will receive the Federal Pell Grant amounts they qualify for	\$4,050 for 2003-04; 2004-05 amount will depend on program funding
<b>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)</b>	Grant: does not have to be repaid	For undergraduates with exceptional financial need; priority is given to Federal Pell Grant recipients; funds depend on availability at school	\$4,000
<b>Federal Work-Study</b>	Money is earned while attending school; does not have to be repaid	For undergraduate and graduate students; jobs can be on campus or off campus; students are paid at least minimum wage	No annual maximum
<b>Federal Perkins Loan</b>	Loan: must be repaid	Five percent loans for both undergraduate and graduate students; payment is owed to the school that made the loan	\$4,000 for undergraduate students; \$6,000 for graduate students
<b>Subsidized FFEL or Direct Stafford Loan</b>	Loan: must be repaid	Subsidized: U.S. Department of Education pays interest while borrower is in school and during grace and deferment periods	\$2,625 to \$8,500, depending on grade level
<b>Unsubsidized FFEL or Direct Stafford Loan</b>	Loan: must be repaid	Unsubsidized: Borrower is responsible for interest during life of the loan	\$2,625 to \$18,500, depending on grade level (includes any subsidized amounts received for the same period)
<b>Federal PLUS Loan</b>	Loan: must be repaid	Available to parents of dependent undergraduate students	Cost of attendance minus any other financial aid the student receives





# Federal Student Aid Web Sites

What are you going to do with your life? And how are you going to get there? Our Web sites can help you decide on a career, find a school to prepare you for that career, and get funding to pay for that school.

## ***Student Aid on the Web:*** **[www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov)**

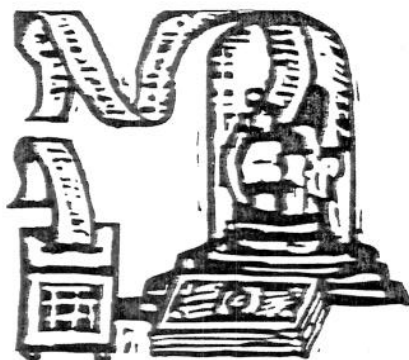
Information about federal student aid and preparing for college:

- Fill out a questionnaire to find out what careers might be right for you
- Input your preferences (size of school, location, etc.) to search for the college or career school that fits your needs
- Look for scholarships using a free search service
- Learn about the SAT and the ACT Assessment
- Calculate student loan repayments
- Find out about the Hope and Lifetime Learning education tax credits

## ***FAFSA on the Web:*** **[www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov)**

*Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)*—apply on the Web and/or look up federal school codes





# Myths about Financial Aid

**"I'm not going to bother filling out the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* because..."**

**"...my parents make too much money, so I won't qualify for aid."**

Reality: There is no income cut-off to qualify for federal student aid. Many factors besides income—from the size of your family to the age of your older parent—are taken into account. Your eligibility is determined by a complicated mathematical formula, not by your parents' income alone. And remember: when you fill out the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA), you're also automatically applying for funds from your state, and possibly from your school as well. Don't make assumptions about what you'll get—fill out the application and find out.

**"...only students with good grades get financial aid."**

Reality: While a high grade point average will help a student get into a good school and may help with academic scholarships, most of the federal student aid programs do not take a student's grades into consideration. Provided a student maintains satisfactory academic progress in his or her program of study, federal student aid will help a student with an average academic record complete his or her education.

**"...you have to be a minority to get financial aid."**

Reality: Funds from federal student aid programs are awarded on the basis of financial need, not on the basis of race. The FAFSA doesn't even collect this kind of information about an applicant.

**"...the form is too hard to fill out."**

Reality: The FAFSA is easier than ever, especially if you fill it out online at [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov). There are detailed instructions for every question, and the form walks you through step by step, asking only the questions that apply to you. If you need help, you can access real-time online chat with a customer service representative. If you're filling out the paper FAFSA, you can get help from a high school counselor, from the financial aid office at the school you plan to attend, or from our toll-free number: 1-800-4-FED-AID. And remember, the FAFSA and all these sources of advice are FREE.

For more information about federal student aid, see [www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov) or call the Federal Student Aid Information Center at

1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243)

TTY: 1-800-730-8913

Toll number for inquirers calling from foreign countries: +1-319-337-5665



If you're thinking about going to college or to a trade school, you may be wondering —

## AM I ELIGIBLE FOR STUDENT AID?

Generally, that depends on your financial need, which is determined by the information you give on the aid application. But you can get a quick estimate of your Federal Pell and Federal Stafford Loan eligibility by looking up your family size and family income on the chart below.

<b>Pell + Stafford</b>		family size				
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5+</b>
family income	\$10,000 or less	\$3,375	\$5,175	\$5,325	\$5,325	\$5,325
	\$10,000 to \$20,000	\$2,625	\$4,175	\$4,675	\$4,775	\$4,875
	\$20,000 to \$30,000	\$1,456	\$2,625	\$4,075	\$4,275	\$4,375
	\$30,000 to \$40,000	\$0	\$2,625	\$3,575	\$4,075	\$4,285
	\$40,000 to \$50,000	\$0	\$2,625	\$3,025	\$3,475	\$3,775

**The fine print:** You are responsible for paying back the Stafford Loan. You will receive less than the amount shown on the chart if you attend a low-cost school, if you attend only part of an academic year, or have sizable assets. Also, you will be expected to contribute some of your savings towards school costs.

To find your family size, include yourself, your spouse (if you are married), any children, and anyone who gets more than half of their support from you. If you are dependent on your parents, include them, your brothers and sisters, and anyone supported by your parents.

To find your family income, add up the amount that you make from work, and any untaxed income or benefits that you receive. If you're married, include your spouse's income and benefits. If you're dependent, also include your parents' income and benefits.

• For further information, contact the  
Student Information Center at 1-800-4-FED-AID



## Be an informed consumer...

...when it comes to federal student aid

### Enrollment contracts

Read any school enrollment contract carefully before you sign it. The contract explains what the school will give you for your money.

If a representative of the school promises you things that are not in the contract, such as help finding a job, ask that the promise be written into the contract and that it be signed and dated. A promise is usually not enforceable unless it is in writing.

### Tuition and fees

If you're enrolling in a community college or four-year college, you will probably get a tuition and fee bill before each term (semester or quarter) begins; a portion of your federal student aid will be paid each term.

If you're enrolling at a vocational school, you usually will be charged tuition and fees for the entire educational program at the beginning. However, your federal student aid will usually be divided into at least two payments each year.

Most schools use your financial aid to pay your tuition and fees. If there's any left over, the school must give it to you to help pay your living expenses.

### Loans

Even if you qualify for a full Federal Pell Grant (free aid), your cost of attendance might not be entirely covered.

If other grant aid and work-study aren't available, check with your school about the types of loans you can get. Before you borrow, think about how you will afford to pay the money back. Either the school or the lender must give you a repayment schedule that explains how much your loan payments will be and when you have to start making the payments.

**Remember that you must pay back a loan, even if you drop out of school or don't find a job after you graduate.**

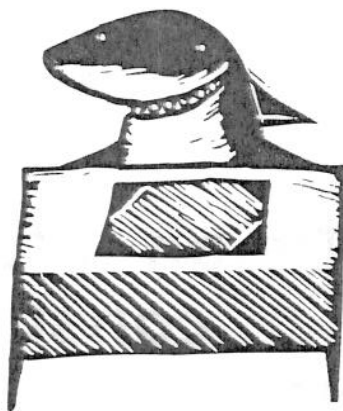
### Refund policy

It's important to find out whether you can get a refund from the school if you drop out before you get your degree or certificate. Every school that uses federal student aid must give you a copy of its refund policy if you request it.

If you received financial aid and you withdraw, some or all of the money might have to be returned (by you or the school) to the source of the aid.

Be sure to let the school know exactly when you plan to withdraw—it may reduce your debt.





# Student Aid and Identity Theft:

## Safeguard Your Student Aid Information

### Identity Theft

How does identity theft happen? Criminals use their access to personal data such as names, telephone numbers, Social Security Numbers, and bank and credit card information. Using the stolen data, the criminal can fraudulently obtain credit cards, buy items over the Internet, and even establish cellular phone accounts. Complaints to the Federal Trade Commission about identity theft have doubled each year since the Commission began compiling its complaint database.

### Reduce Your Risk

- Apply for federal student aid by filling out the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)* at [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov).
- When completing the FAFSA electronically, remember to exit the application and close the browser.
- Keep your U.S. Department of Education (ED) PIN in a secure place. (Get your PIN at [www.pin.ed.gov](http://www.pin.ed.gov))
- Don't reveal your PIN to anyone, even if that person is helping you fill out the FAFSA. The only time you should be using your PIN is when you are on ED Web sites, which are secure.
- Review your financial aid award documents and keep track of the amount of aid applied for and awarded.
- Shred receipts and copies of documents with personal information if they are no longer needed.
- Immediately report all lost or stolen identification to the issuer.

### How We Keep Your Information Safe

ED cares about the privacy of your personal information. The information you share with us via our secure Web sites (e.g., [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov) and [www.pin.ed.gov](http://www.pin.ed.gov)) goes through a process called encryption. Encryption uses a mathematical formula to scramble your data into a format that is unreadable by anyone who might intercept it. This is how we do our part to keep your information safe—but you need to do yours as well.

### Report Identity Theft

If you become a victim of identity theft or suspect that your student information has been stolen, contact:

**U.S. Department of Education**  
Office of Inspector General Hotline  
1-800-MIS-USED (1-800-647-8733)  
complain online: [www.ed.gov/misused](http://www.ed.gov/misused)

**Federal Trade Commission**  
1-877-IDTHEFT (1-877-438-4338)  
complain online: [www.consumer.gov/idtheft](http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft)

**Social Security Administration**  
1-800-269-0271  
[www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov)

**Equifax Credit Bureau**  
1-800-525-6285  
[www.equifax.com](http://www.equifax.com)

**Experian Information Solutions (Formerly TRW)**  
1-888-397-3742  
[www.experian.com](http://www.experian.com)

**TransUnion Credit Bureau**  
1-800-680-7289  
[www.transunion.com](http://www.transunion.com)





## Scholarship Scams Tip Sheet

### 10 Scam Warning Signs

Knowing the warning signs can keep you from being a scholarship scam victim.

**1. Fees:** You shouldn't have to pay to search for or apply for scholarships. Check out the *free* scholarship search at [www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com).

**2. Credit card or bank account information needed:** You should never have to give credit card or bank account information to award providers.

**3. Scholarship guarantee:** No one can guarantee that you'll win a scholarship because no one can control scholarship judges' decisions. Also, be wary of "high success rates" - they usually do not refer to actual award winners.

**4. No work involved:** You can't avoid putting in time to fill out a scholarship application.

**5. No contact information:** Legitimate sponsors should provide contact information upon request. If the sponsor does not supply a valid e-mail address, phone number and mailing address (not a PO box) upon request, that could be a sign of a scam.

**6. Unsolicited scholarships:** If you are called to receive an award for which you never applied, be alert - it's most likely a scam.

**7. Pressure tactics:** Don't allow yourself to be pressured into applying for a scholarship, especially if the sponsor is asking for money up front.

**8. Claims of "exclusive" scholarships:** Sponsors don't make their scholarships available through only one service.

**9. Sponsor goes out of their way to sound "official":** Scammers sometimes use official-sounding words like "national," "education" or "federal" or they display an official-looking seal to fool you into thinking they are legit. Check with your school if you question a scholarship provider's legitimacy.

**10. Your questions aren't answered directly:** If you can't get a straight answer from a sponsor regarding their application, what will be done with your information or other questions, proceed with caution.

### Suspect a Scam?

If you think you may be dealing with a scammer, follow the directions below:

1. Save all forms you receive from the suspect company. Keep copies of written details about the offer and any correspondence, e-mails or other paperwork. Make sure all materials are dated.
2. Take notes during any seminar or phone conversations. Record the date, time, phone number and the person's name with whom you spoke. Also include a detailed account of your conversation.
3. Report the suspected scammer to any of the following organizations:

#### Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

Fill out an online complaint form or call toll-free:  
Ph: 877-FTC-HELP (1-877-382-4357)  
Web: [www.ftc.gov/scholarshipscams](http://www.ftc.gov/scholarshipscams)

#### National Fraud Information Center (NFIC)

Fill out an online complaint form or call toll-free:  
Ph: 800-876-7060  
Web: [www.fraud.org](http://www.fraud.org)

#### Better Business Bureau (BBB)

Be sure to have the address of the company about whom you are filing the complaint.  
Ph: 703-276-0100  
Web: [www.bbb.org](http://www.bbb.org)

#### United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS)

Ph: 800-654-8896  
Web: [www.usps.gov/postalinspectors/fraud/welcome.htm](http://www.usps.gov/postalinspectors/fraud/welcome.htm)

### FastTip:

Remember that applying for financial aid should never cost more than a postage stamp!

**Free Scholarship Search  
over \$1 billion in awards  
[www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com)**

## Financial Aid Seminars and Consultants: Paying for Help?

Seminars and consultants often charge fees for services or information. Keep yourself from getting scammed!

### **Seminars:**

Is the seminar is a scam? Here are some warning signs:

- You receive an unsolicited letter to lure you in.
- After a free presentation, the presenters use high pressure tactics to try to get you signed up for their service.
- They raise the price if you don't sign up immediately. Any legitimate services will have a set price.
- You are encouraged to commit fraud, entering inaccurate income and/or assets to make it seem like you earn less money, thereby qualifying for more aid.
- Paid aid consultants are required to sign the FAFSA; if the consultant refuses to sign, that could be the sign of a scam.
- You are asked for a credit card number to "hold" the scholarships for you.
- Specific questions can be answered only after you have paid the fee.

\* A seminar held at a local school or university doesn't mean it's legitimate. Be sure to check with your counselor if you think the seminar might be a scam.

### **Found a Scam? Been Scammed?**

If credit card or banking accounts have been compromised, what should you do?

**Immediately contact your bank.** Explain the situation and have the bank close your account(s).

**Report the fraud to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).**

Web: [www.ftc.gov/scholarshipscams](http://www.ftc.gov/scholarshipscams)

Ph: 877-FTC-HELP (877-382-4357)

You can also notify these other agencies:

**National Fraud Information Center (NFIC)**

Fill out an online complaint form:

Ph: 800-876-7060

Web: [www.fraud.org](http://www.fraud.org)

**Better Business Bureau (BBB)**

If possible, report the address of the company about whom you are filing the complaint.

Ph: 703-276-0100

Web: [www.bbb.org](http://www.bbb.org)

**United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS)**

Ph: 800-654-8896

Web: [www.usps.gov/postalinspectors/fraud/welcome.htm](http://www.usps.gov/postalinspectors/fraud/welcome.htm)

**U.S. Department of Education**

Ph: 800-4FED-AID (433-3243)

Web: <http://studentaid.ed.gov>

### **Financial Aid Consultants:**

You can do it on your own for free. But if you decide to pay for help, make sure you choose the right person:

**Talk to your guidance counselor's office.** They can tell you if they've had trouble with any consultant in particular.

**Consider the consultant's qualifications carefully.** One way is to find a consultant who has worked in a university financial aid office or at least is a certified public accountant (CPA). Another way is to contact past clients personally and ask them about the consultant's services. Checking just one qualification is no guarantee of a legitimate service.

**Don't let a consultant to take a percentage of your aid as a fee.** The aid that you win is yours and shouldn't be shared.

**Never use a consultant who encourages you to do something unethical.** If you falsify financial aid forms, you can end up paying a big fine, in jail or both.

**\* Remember that financial aid help is always available for free! Check the following sources:**

- High school counselors
- 800-4-FED-AID
- College Financial Aid offices
- Online sources such as
- Libraries
- FinAid.org & FastWeb.com

**Free search of over  
600,000 scholarships and  
over 4,000 colleges  
[www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com)**

### **FastTip:**

Do not be fooled by official sounding names. Just because an organization has "education," "national" or "federal" in its name or has an official-looking seal doesn't make it legitimate. In addition, just because they claim to be from the Department of Education doesn't mean they really are.

**Avoid giving out credit card or bank account information over the phone.** It's difficult to verify identity - not everyone is who they say they are.

## Dollars and Sense: FastWeb Money Tips

### 5 Tips for Setting Up Banking Accounts

1. Look for student accounts with low/no required balances, unlimited check writing and low/no-cost access to nearby ATMs.
2. Ask about fees for bounced checks and overdraft protection in case of insufficient funds.
3. Find ATMs in the same banking network to reduce fees. Ask if there is a limit on the number of free ATM transactions allowed per month.
4. Do not allow the bank to print your social security number or driver's license number on your checks.
5. After your account is set up, diligently keep track of all transactions and reconcile your statement. Ask for an explanation from your bank on fees or charges you don't understand.

### Online vs. Paper Banking: Q & A

#### **Q: Why should I bank online?**

A: Doing your banking on the Internet allows you to do a number of things online (sometimes for no extra cost):

- Pay bills
- Review your accounts
- Transfer funds between accounts
- Check your account balance(s)
- Manage all accounts (savings, checking, etc.) in one place
- Reconcile your statement and balance your checkbook

#### **Q: Is my information safe?**

A: For many consumers, a real worry is whether the bank will protect their personal information. If security is a concern, ask for a copy of the bank's security and privacy policy. In addition, remember to keep your personal ID number (PIN) and account numbers private.

#### **Q: What if I don't want to bank online?**

A: If online banking isn't appealing, you can always use the paper checkbook that comes with your checks. Consider using duplicate checks or a computer program to help you balance your checkbook and keep your budget. Remember to keep track of ATM transactions. Save the paper copy of your statement each month for your records.

#### **Q: Besides ATM fees, what other fees should I watch out for?**

- A:
- Overdraft (more \$ withdrawn than you have in your acct.)
  - New checks
  - Minimum balance fees
  - Inactivity fee
  - ATM fees (your bank's and others)
  - Stop-payment
  - Annual checking fee

Always check your statement for any unusual activity. If you have any questions about your statement, call your bank immediately.

### Additional College Costs

Before you head to college, make sure you've included these frequently overlooked costs in your budget:

- ID card replacement
- Food and snacks
- Late tuition payment
- Test prep fees
- Dorm damage
- Housing deposit
- Clothing
- Parking fees
- Laundry
- Gasoline
- Course materials / laboratory equipment
- Service fees for registration changes
- Transcript, application and document fees
- Appliances and utilities (if living in an apartment)
- Fraternity or sorority dues
- Computer / Internet costs

**Free search**  
**600,000 scholarships**  
**4,000 colleges**  
**[www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com)**

### 3 Credit Card Alternatives

A recent Gallup poll showed the average American has over \$2,900 in credit card debt. You may want to consider these alternatives if acquiring too much debt is a concern.

**1. Get a debit card, not a credit card.** Credit card purchases require borrowing money, which translates into interest charges if you can't pay off the entire balance. Debit card purchases work like checks: money is transferred out of your checking account immediately after the purchase. No money borrowed means no interest.

**2. Consider a pre-paid credit card.** Pre-paid credit cards work like debit cards. When you make purchases, you use your own money that you've pre-loaded onto the card. There may be a nominal fee to set up this type of card.

**3. Apply for a card with a very low credit limit.** If you want to start building your credit rating before heading off to college, shop around for the best rate and apply for a low-limit card (around \$300 or less) that has no annual fee. The low limit should help you control your spending.

## Choosing the Right College

Confused about college? Here are some options you may want to consider.

### Four-Year Colleges and Universities

- Generally, students are enrolled for four years and graduate with a bachelor's degree.
- Four-year colleges offer a wider variety of courses and give students time and opportunities to explore their interests.
- Many larger universities attract the top professors and offer modern facilities and a wealth of academic resources.
- Students acquire and develop skills needed to succeed in the workplace.

### Community or Junior Colleges

- Associate's degrees or certificates in specific areas can be attained in two years.
- Credits earned can usually be transferred to a four-year college.
- Tuition at community colleges is typically less expensive compared to four-year colleges.
- Course schedules are flexible, with day and evening classes offered for working students.
- Community college courses are also available to high school students to get a head start on college and to adult students to further professional development.
- For more information, visit the American Association of Community Colleges at: [www.aacc.nche.edu](http://www.aacc.nche.edu).

### Service Academies

- Qualifications for admission are very competitive. They include rigorous physical and academic requirements.
- Students receive a full scholarship upon admission.
- Service time is required upon graduation from the academy (most branches require at least five years of active service).

#### List of U.S. Military Branch Academies:

- **Army:** U.S. Military Academy  
[www.usma.edu](http://www.usma.edu)
- **Navy:** U.S. Naval Academy  
[www.usna.edu](http://www.usna.edu)
- **Air Force:** U.S. Air Force Academy  
[www.usafa.edu](http://www.usafa.edu)
- **Merchant Marines:** U.S. Merchant Marine Academy  
[www.usmma.edu](http://www.usmma.edu)
- **Coast Guard:** U.S. Coast Guard Academy  
[www.cga.edu](http://www.cga.edu)
- Association of Military Colleges and Schools  
[www.amcsus.org](http://www.amcsus.org)

### Vocational, Technical and Career Schools

- Students enroll in courses for one or two years to learn the skills needed for a specific career.
- On average, tuition at vocational schools is less expensive than four-year schools, though many vocational schools are not eligible for federal aid.
- Vocational and technical colleges offer certificate or degree programs a four-year college may not.
- Do your research before enrolling by calling the school and asking for proof of accreditation.

### Online Schools

Opportunities to study online grow each year. Before signing up, ask yourself the following questions:

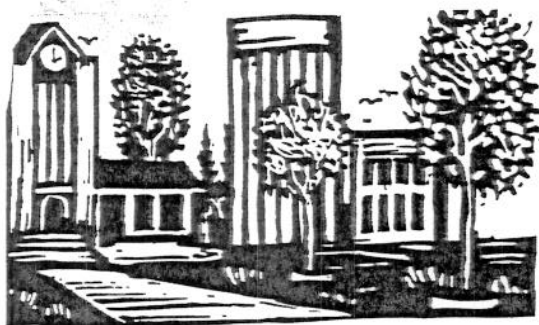
- Is it an accredited institution? Demonstrating that your degree is from an accredited institution is important when you're looking for a job or applying to another school.
- What financial aid is available? Ask the school and check out FastWeb for scholarships: [www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com).
- Is there full-time faculty?
- What are students doing after graduation? Look for a college that has advanced students into established careers.
- How is the program structured? Find out how much interaction there is between student and teacher.
- Is the program run through a traditional college or university? Additional aid may be available through the college directly.

### Interim Programs

- Explore your interests in a program that takes place in the interim between the end of high school and the start of college.
- Focus on what you want to do in college.
- Develop independence while working on your own.
- Build your resume before you get to college.
- Create a network base of varied contacts.
- Check out [www.interimprograms.com](http://www.interimprograms.com) and ask your counselor for more information.

**Free search of over  
600,000 scholarships and  
over 4,000 colleges  
[www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com)**





# Choose A School Carefully

Going to school is a lifetime investment

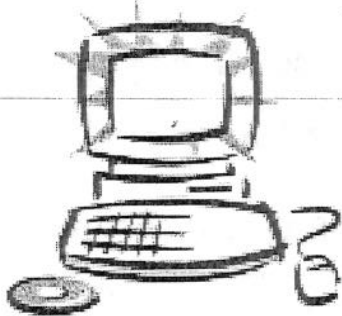
Statistics show that getting training after high school will help you get a better-paying job doing work you like. But going to school is a big investment. You're investing your time. Chances are you'll also have to invest your own money or take out a student loan to go to school. So you need to be sure that you're choosing the right school.

1. **Visit our Web site.** Go to [www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov) and click on "Choosing." You'll find a tool that lets you search for a school based on its location, size, degree offerings, and other factors. Just enter your choices, and the search tool will tell you which schools fit your preferences.
2. **Talk to your counselor.** Counselors can help you focus on your needs and goals, and they have information about different types of schools. Your counselor also can help you collect or prepare application materials.
3. **Shop around.** Contact more than one school. If you're looking for vocational training, check the Yellow Pages under "Schools" for phone numbers. If your area has a community college, call the admissions office or check the school's Web site to find out what kinds of training the college offers.
4. **Visit the school.** Call the school and schedule a visit, preferably while classes are being taught. Get a feel for the school; make sure you're comfortable with the facilities, the equipment, the teachers, and the students.
5. **Don't be afraid to ask!** A good school will be happy to answer your questions about its programs. Ask the school about its students: How many graduate? How many get jobs because of the training they received? What kind of job placement services does the school offer?
6. **Check the cost.** Make sure the school gives you a clear statement of its tuition and fees. Remember that any financial aid you get will be applied first to paying the school's tuition and fees. If there's any money left over, the school will give it to you to help you pay for things such as food and rent.
7. **Call.** Call your local Better Business Bureau, state higher education agency, or consumer-protection division of your state attorney general's office to find out whether there have been any complaints about the school. Call the U.S. Department of Education's Federal Student Aid Information Center's toll-free number (1-800-4-FED-AID) if you have any questions about your financial aid at the school. You also can access our Web site at [www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov)



# Contacting Colleges

## Check out college websites...



- ✓ Obtain general information
- ✓ Investigate sources of financial aid
- ✓ Access online application forms
- ✓ Schedule campus visits

Many colleges encourage telephone and e-mail inquiries and requests. Be sure to establish a permanent, and professional, email address to use during the college search process!



Haven't selected a major? It's okay to be **undecided** about a major – most colleges provide services to help students select a major during the first and/or second year.

## Checklist for a Campus Visit

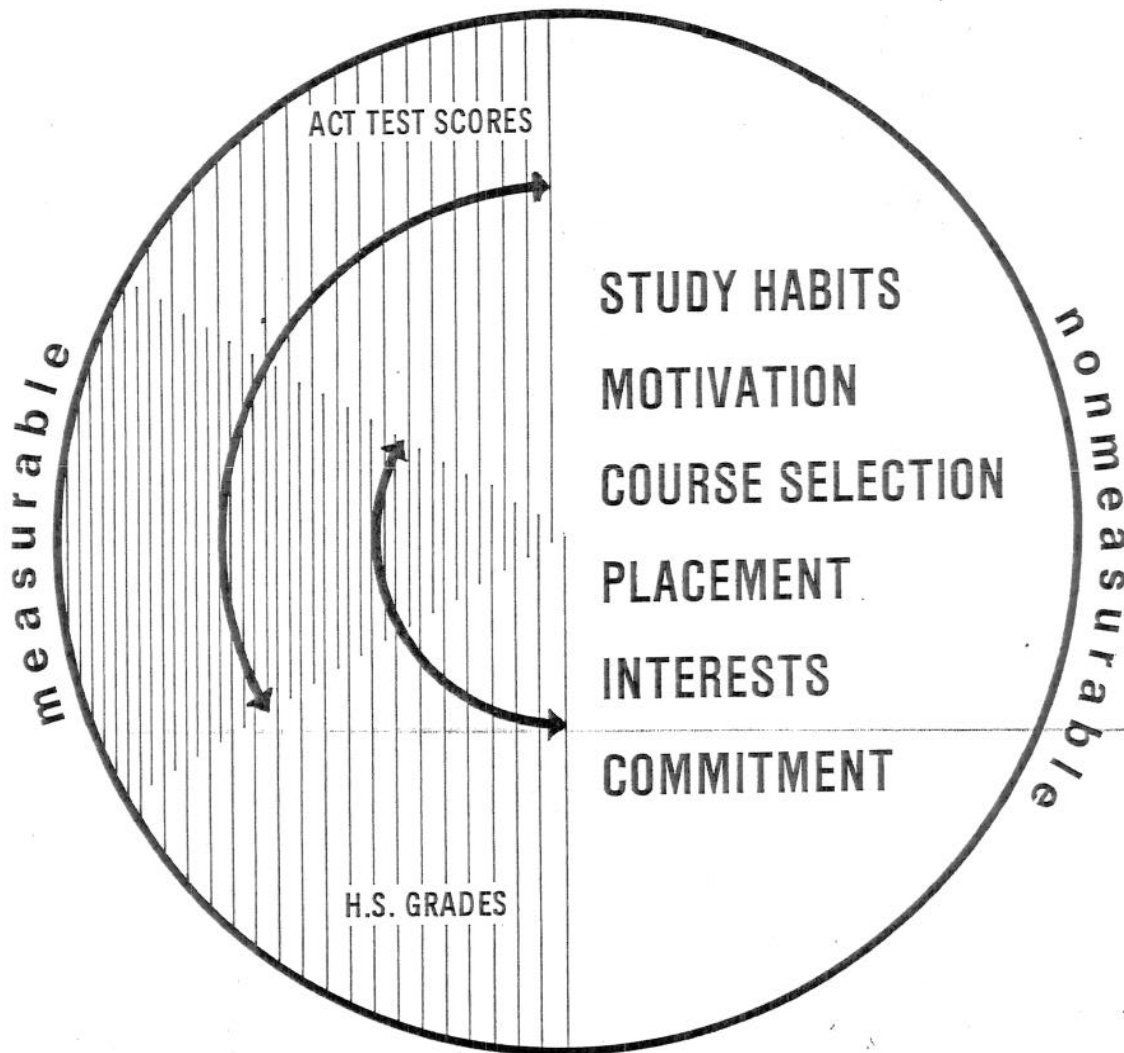
A campus visit is highly recommended. Before you visit the campus, consider some of the options below. It is also important to develop a list of questions and plan specific activities in order to accomplish your goals.

- ☐ Meet with an admission officer.
- ☐ Verify admission requirements (tests and high school preparation).
- ☐ Discuss your chances for success in certain programs.
- ☐ Find out how to apply.
- ☐ Obtain a school calendar and a catalog.
- ☐ Determine college costs.
- ☐ Ask about financial aid opportunities, as well as deadlines, forms required, etc.
- ☐ Meet with faculty in the department of your intended major.
- ☐ Ask questions about academic requirements/offerings.
- ☐ Attend a class to get an idea of typical size, teaching style, academic atmosphere.
- ☐ Ask about the placement record for graduates in the field you might study.
- ☐ Identify career planning services for undergraduates.
- ☐ Tour the campus (be sure to check out the dorms, dining hall, library, etc.).
- ☐ Talk to students about the general academic environment and the amount and kind of study necessary for success.
- ☐ Find out what student activities (clubs, organizations, intramurals, etc.) are available and about campus life in terms of dating and social activities.
- ☐ Investigate transportation options.

# College Success Factors

Test scores and high school grades are important...

...However, they measure only part of your "potential"




*Keep in mind...making sound decisions will lead to satisfying and successful experiences!*

**ACT**



# Admission Requirements



## For Utah's Public Colleges and Universities

There are three levels of admission requirements among Utah's nine public colleges and universities:

### LEVEL ONE:

The University of Utah and Utah State University\* require you to take the courses listed below and meet a certain admissions index number (see page 10).

### LEVEL TWO:

Southern Utah University and Weber State University\* strongly recommend these courses, and they also have an admissions index requirement.

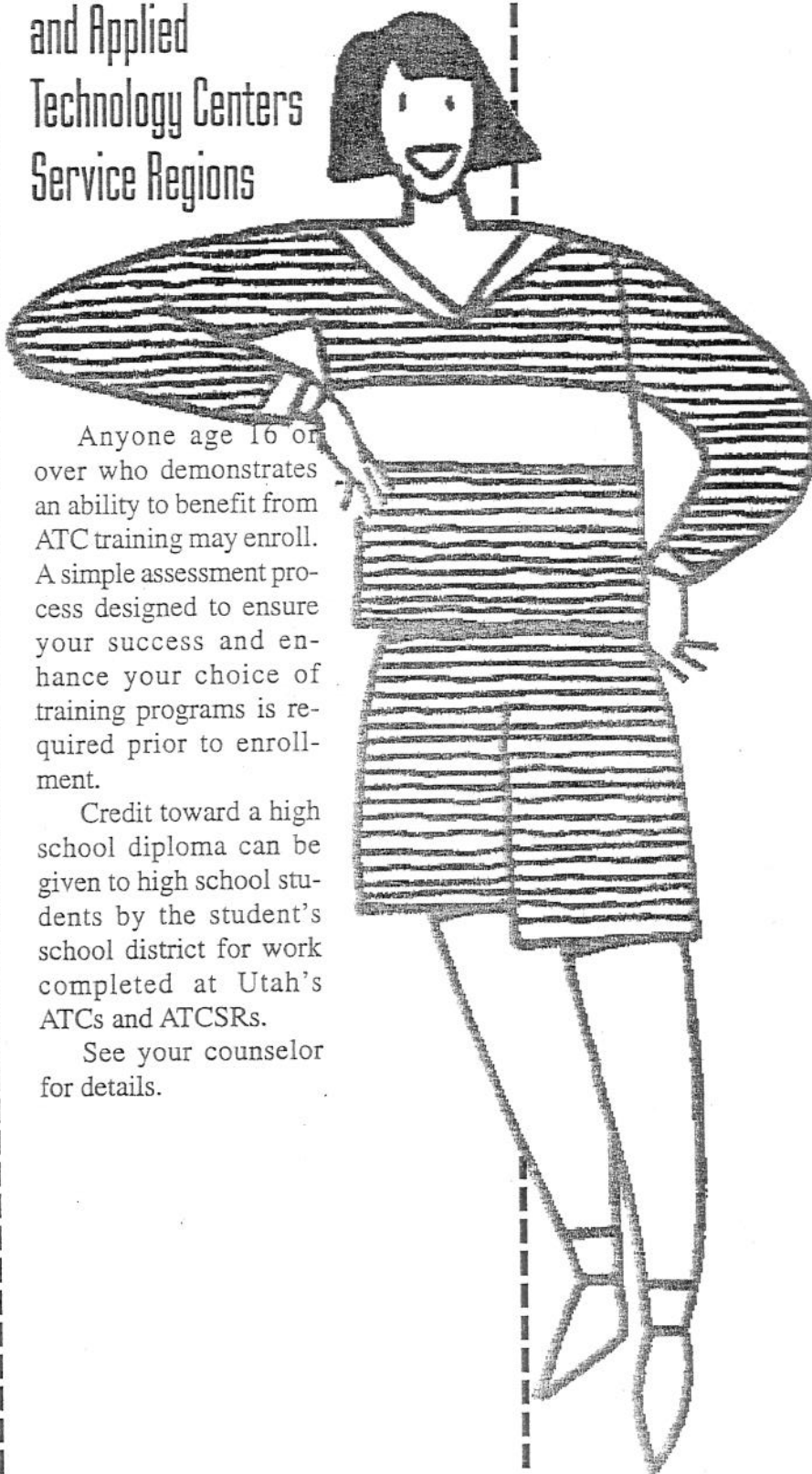
Number of Years	Subject
4	<b>ENGLISH</b> <i>Selected from courses emphasizing composition and literature.</i>
3	<b>MATHEMATICS</b> <i>Selected from elementary algebra, geometry, intermediate algebra, trigonometry, college or advanced algebra, or calculus. Students are strongly encouraged to take courses through at least trigonometry.</i>
3	<b>BIOLOGICAL/PHYSICAL SCIENCE</b> <i>Selected from at least a one-year course with a laboratory experience.</i>
1	<b>AMERICAN HISTORY</b>
4	<b>ADDITIONAL COURSES</b> <i>Selected from at least two of the following areas: English, history, math (beyond intermediate algebra), foreign language, lab science, social science, and fine arts.</i>
2	<b>FOREIGN LANGUAGE</b> <i>Selected from two years of the same language taken during grades 7-12 (required only at the University of Utah).</i>

\*Refer to your school counselor, the USHE web page ([www.utahsbr.edu](http://www.utahsbr.edu)), or the newest version of the Utah Council on Secondary and Post-Secondary Relations Student Guide Book for the latest admissions index guidelines.

### LEVEL THREE:

The College of Eastern Utah, Snow College, Dixie College, Utah Valley State College, Salt Lake Community College, and Weber State University\* strongly recommend these courses. They will accept students consistent with the availability of funding and classes. In addition, students must take the ACT, SAT, or a placement exam. The results are used for placement and are not for denial of admission.

## For Utah's Applied Technology Centers and Applied Technology Centers Service Regions



Anyone age 16 or over who demonstrates an ability to benefit from ATC training may enroll. A simple assessment process designed to ensure your success and enhance your choice of training programs is required prior to enrollment.

Credit toward a high school diploma can be given to high school students by the student's school district for work completed at Utah's ATCs and ATCSRs.

See your counselor for details.

# INSTITUTIONAL LISTINGS

## COLLEGE OF EASTERN UTAH

Contact: High School Relations  
451 East 440 North  
Price, UT 84501  
Phone: (435) 637-2120 or 1-800-336-2381  
Web address: [www.ceu.edu](http://www.ceu.edu)

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

## DIXIE COLLEGE

Contact: School Relations  
225 South 700 East  
St. George, UT 84770  
Phone: (435) 652-7706  
Web address: [www.dixie.edu](http://www.dixie.edu)

## SALT LAKE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Contact: SLCC Admissions  
P.O. Box 30808  
Salt Lake City, UT 84130-0808  
Phone: (801) 957-4297  
Web address: [www.slcc.edu](http://www.slcc.edu)

## SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY

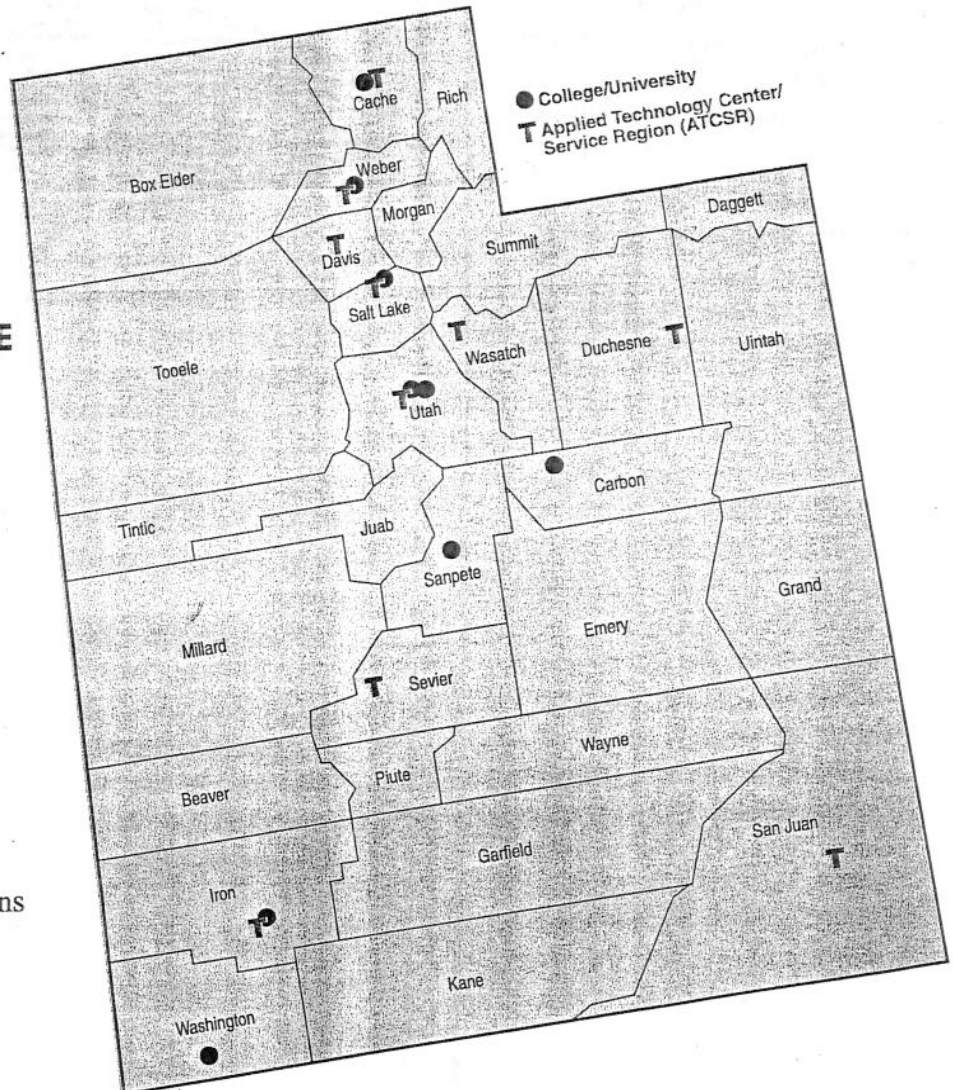
Contact: School Relations  
351 West Center Street  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
Phone: (435) 586-7741  
Web address: [www.suu.edu](http://www.suu.edu)

## SNOW COLLEGE

Contact: Office of School Relations  
150 College Avenue  
Ephraim, UT 84627  
Phone: (435) 283-7150  
or 1-800-848-3399  
Web address: [www.snow.edu](http://www.snow.edu)

## UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Contact: Office of Student Recruitment  
200 South Central Campus Drive, Room 80  
Salt Lake City, UT 84112  
Phone: (801) 581-8761 or 1-800-685-8856  
Web address: [www.utah.edu](http://www.utah.edu)



**UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY**

Contact: High School/College Relations  
University Inn 101  
Logan, UT 84322-0160  
Phone: (435) 797-1129  
Web address: [www.usu.edu](http://www.usu.edu)

**UTAH VALLEY STATE COLLEGE**

Contact: High School Relations-180  
800 West 1200 South  
Orem, UT 84058-5999  
Phone: (801) 222-8346  
Web address: [www.uvsc.edu](http://www.uvsc.edu)

**WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY**

Contact: Student Recruitment Services  
1103 University Circle  
Ogden, UT 84408-1103  
Phone: (801) 626-6050 or 1-800-848-7770  
Web address: [www.weber.edu](http://www.weber.edu)

**APPLIED TECHNOLOGY CENTERS/APPLIED  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER SERVICE REGIONS****BRIDGERLAND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY  
CENTER**

1301 North 600 West  
Logan, UT 84321  
Phone: (435) 753-6780  
Web address: [www.batc.tec.ut.us](http://www.batc.tec.ut.us)

**DAVIS APPLIED TECHNOLOGY CENTER**

550 East 300 South  
Kaysville, UT 84037  
Phone: (801) 546-2441  
Web address: [www.datc.tec.ut.us](http://www.datc.tec.ut.us)

**OGDEN-WEBER APPLIED TECHNOLOGY  
CENTER**

559 East AVC Lane  
Ogden, UT 84404-6751  
Phone: (801) 627-8300  
Web address: [www.owatc.tec.ut.us](http://www.owatc.tec.ut.us)

**SEVIER VALLEY APPLIED TECHNOLOGY  
CENTER**

800 West 200 South  
Richfield, UT 84701  
Phone: (435) 896-8202  
Web address: [www.svatc.tec.ut.us](http://www.svatc.tec.ut.us)

**UINTAH BASIN APPLIED TECHNOLOGY  
CENTER**

1100 East Lagoon Street, (124-5)  
Roosevelt, UT 84066  
Phone (435) 722-4523  
Web address: [www.ubatc.tec.ut.us](http://www.ubatc.tec.ut.us)

**MOUNTAINLAND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY  
CENTER SERVICE REGION**

Utah Valley State College  
800 West 1200 South  
Orem, UT 84058  
Phone: (801) 764-7565  
Web address: [www.uvsc.edu/depts/matc](http://www.uvsc.edu/depts/matc)

**SOUTHEAST APPLIED TECHNOLOGY CENTER  
SERVICE REGION**

College of Eastern Utah  
451 East 400 North  
Price, UT 84501  
Phone: (435) 637-2120  
Web address: [www.surweb.org](http://www.surweb.org)

**SOUTHWEST APPLIED TECHNOLOGY CENTER  
SERVICE REGION**

SW Educational Developmental Center  
520 West 800 South  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
Phone: (435) 586-2899  
Web address: [www.sedc.k12.ut.us](http://www.sedc.k12.ut.us)

**WASATCH FRONT SOUTH APPLIED  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER SERVICE REGION**

Wasatch Front South Consortium  
3031 South 200 East  
Salt Lake City, UT 84115  
Phone: (801) 481-7272  
Web address: [www.wfsec.tec.ut.us](http://www.wfsec.tec.ut.us)





# Military Scholarships

**These scholarships are awarded on the basis  
of merit rather than financial need.**

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## Army Reserve Officer Training Corps

Army Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) scholarships are offered at hundreds of colleges. Application packets, information about eligibility, and the telephone number of an ROTC advisor in your area are available from

College Army ROTC, Gold QUEST Center,  
P.O. Box 3279, Warminster, PA 18974-9872  
Telephone: 1-800-USA-ROTC (1-800-872-7682)  
Web site: [www.armyrotc.com](http://www.armyrotc.com)  
E-mail: [atccps@monroe.army.mil](mailto:atccps@monroe.army.mil)

## Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps

The Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) college scholarship program targets students pursuing technical degrees, such as certain engineering and science programs, although students entering a wide variety of majors may be accepted. Information about AFROTC scholarships is available from

HQ AFROTC, 551 East Maxwell Blvd.,  
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6106  
Telephone: 1-866-423-7682  
Web site: [www.afrotc.com](http://www.afrotc.com)

## Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps

The Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) offers both two-year and four-year scholarships. For information about the program, contact

Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET),  
250 Dallas Street, OTE6/081, Pensacola, FL  
32508-5220  
Telephone: 1-800-NAV-ROTC (1-800-628-7682)  
Web site: <https://www.nrotc.navy.mil>  
E-mail: [nrotc.scholarship@cnet.navy.milnet.navy.mil](mailto:nrotc.scholarship@cnet.navy.milnet.navy.mil)

## Scholarships

### Application Date

### Sponsor

October 31, 2004	Cola-Cola Scholarships. Apply at: <a href="http://www.coca-colascholars.org">www.coca-colascholars.org</a>
November 1, 2004	A variety of 4-H scholarships for students attending Colorado State University <a href="http://www.colostate.edu/depts/coopext/adams/4th/scholarships">www.colostate.edu/depts/coopext/adams/4th/scholarships</a>
November 1, 2004	Graceland University - academic scholarships <a href="http://www.graceland.edu/scholarships/">www.graceland.edu/scholarships/</a>
December 1, 2004	SAE Engineering Scholarship Program <a href="http://www.sae.org/students/engschlr.htm">www.sae.org/students/engschlr.htm</a>
December 1, 2004	Toyota Community Scholars Program - academics and community service <a href="http://www.toyota.com/about/community/education/scholars">www.toyota.com/about/community/education/scholars</a> .
December 10, 2004	Johnson & Wales National Outstanding Student Leader <a href="http://www.jwu.edu">www.jwu.edu</a>
December 15, 2004	AXA Foundation <a href="http://www.axa-achievement.com">www.axa-achievement.com</a>
December 17, 2004	DAR Good Citizens Program and Scholarship Contest Students must demonstrate dependability, leadership, and patriotism. All applicants must complete application requirements including 2 letters of recommendation and write an essay. See the counseling office for more details.
January 2005	Utah Science Talent Search <a href="http://www.intel.com/education/sts/participate">www.intel.com/education/sts/participate</a>
January 2005	Elk's National Foundation Scholarship - based on financial need, leadership, and scholarship <a href="http://www.elks.org">www.elks.org</a>
January 5, 2005	The Sam Walton Community Scholarship All applications must be turned into the school counselor. <a href="http://boe.berk.k12.wv.us/bschools/s50/scholarships/county/walmart">http://boe.berk.k12.wv.us/bschools/s50/scholarships/county/walmart</a>



January 7, 2005	Discover Card Tribute Award Scholarship Program For high school juniors only <a href="http://www.discovercard.com/tribute.htm">www.discovercard.com/tribute.htm</a>
January 8, 2005	Utah JCI Senate Scholarship Committee. Get an application from the counseling office.
January 12, 2005	Daughters of the American Revolution Scholarships <a href="http://www.dar.org/natsociety/edout_scholar">www.dar.org/natsociety/edout_scholar</a>
January 12, 2005	Discover Card Tribute Award Scholarships for juniors <a href="http://www.aasa.org/discover.htm">www.aasa.org/discover.htm</a>
January 15, 2005	Micron Science and Technology Scholars Program <a href="http://www.micron.com/scholars">www.micron.com/scholars</a>
January 15, 2005	Utah Applied Technology Education Tuition Awards <a href="http://www.utahsbr.edu/html/financial_aid">www.utahsbr.edu/html/financial_aid</a>
January 15, 2005	Utah Association of Educational Office Professionals <a href="http://www.granite.k12.ut.us/uaeop/about_uaeop">www.granite.k12.ut.us/uaeop/about_uaeop</a>
January 30, 2005	Utah Association of Educational Office Professionals - for students planning a business office related career <a href="http://www.granite.k12.ut.us/uaeop/awards.html">www.granite.k12.ut.us/uaeop/awards.html</a>
January 2005	NROTC Scholarships <a href="http://www.nrotc.navy.mil">www.nrotc.navy.mil</a>
January 2005	U.S. Bank Internet Scholarship Program <a href="http://www.usbank.com/studnetbanking">www.usbank.com/studnetbanking</a>
February 1, 2005	USU S.J. and Jessie E. Quinney Scholarships - majors in natural resources and environmental fields E-mail to <a href="mailto:nradvise@cc.usu.edu">nradvise@cc.usu.edu</a>
February 1, 2005	Italian American Civic League (Men's and Women's divisions) IACL Scholarship Committee 737 E 900 S SLC, UT 84105
February 1, 2005	USA Today's All-USA High School Academic Team <a href="http://www.USATODAY.com">www.USATODAY.com</a>

February 1, 2005	Ronald McDonald House Charities/Hacer for Hispanic-American students <a href="http://www.rmhslc.org">www.rmhslc.org</a>
February 1, 2005	Ronald McDonald House/Universal Scholarship Program <a href="http://www.rmhslc.org">www.rmhslc.org</a>
February 1, 2005	USU Don Corbett Scholarship for women in engineering College of Engineering Office of the Dean Logan, UT 84322-4100 435-797-2775
February 1, 2005	U of U Art Majors. Applicants must submit an application and a portfolio <a href="http://www.sa.utah.edu/finance/scholarships/resident/freshman/applications.html">www.sa.utah.edu/finance/scholarships/resident/freshman/applications.html</a>
February 15, 2005	National Academy of American Scholars <a href="http://www.naas.org">www.naas.org</a>
February 15, 2005	Daughters of the American Revolution Various scholarships Application in counseling office
February 25, 2005	University of Utah Political Science Scholarships For students majoring in Political Science <a href="http://www.poli-sci.utah.edu/undergrad_scholarships.html">www.poli-sci.utah.edu/undergrad_scholarships.html</a>
February 28, 2005	ACCESS scholarship for women in science, UofU <a href="http://www.science.utah.edu">www.science.utah.edu</a>
March 1, 2005	American Legion Auxiliary Eagle Scout Scholarship <a href="http://www.legion.org/americanism/educasst.htm#eagle">www.legion.org/americanism/educasst.htm#eagle</a>
March 1, 2005	American Legion Auxiliary Scholarships <a href="http://www.legion-aux.org/scholarships/docs/scholarships.html">www.legion-aux.org/scholarships/docs/scholarships.html</a>
March 1, 2005	The Utah Jazz Teachers for All Scholarship Contact: The UEA Children at Risk Foundation 875 E 5180 S Murray, UT 84107 801-266-4461 x154
March 15, 2005	Power of Family Scholarships. Student and parent, mentor, coach, or supporter both submit an essay on-line: <a href="http://ScholarshipCoach.com/family">ScholarshipCoach.com/family</a>

March 15, 2005	Scholar Athlete Milk Mustache of the Year <a href="http://www.whymilk.com">www.whymilk.com</a>
March 15, 2005	Utah Trappers Association Applications available in the counseling office, send to: UTA Scholarship C/O Brenda Hunt P.O. Box 32 Loa, UT 84747
March 31, 2005	South Central Communications Scholarships Applications can be obtained from the office: SCC P.O. Box 555 Escalante, UT 84726
March 2005	Utah Sheriffs' Association Scholarships Contact sheriff's office in your area
March 2005	Workers Compensation Fund Scholarship Contest <a href="http://www.wcf-utah.com">www.wcf-utah.com</a>
April 1, 2005	DAR American Indians Committee For Native Americans with a GPA of 2.75 Application in the counseling office
Spring 2005	BYU students - LaVerna S. Clark Creative Writing Scholarship. Get information from: <a href="http://english.byu.edu">http://english.byu.edu</a>
Variable	Specific college scholarships available in most departments - check college websites.
Variable	Utah System of Higher Education: <a href="http://www.business/ed.com/grants/college">www.business/ed.com/grants/college</a>
Variable	NROTC Scholarships <a href="http://www.navyjobs.com">www.navyjobs.com</a>
Variable	Applied Technology Awards - check individual websites of each technology center
Variable	New Century Scholarship Program - for students earning an associate degree at high school graduation <a href="http://www.utahsbr.edu/html/new_century.html">www.utahsbr.edu/html/new_century.html</a>

### **Other Financial Sources:**

Businesses (ask in the personnel department), churches, organizations, ROTC, 4-H, FFA, FBLA, Sterling Scholar Competition, sporting associations, etc.

### **Additional Websites:**

[www.edfinancial.com](http://www.edfinancial.com)

[www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov)

[www.studentaid.ed.gov](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov)

[www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com)

[www.uesp.org](http://www.uesp.org)

[www.bhs.jordan.k12.ut.us/~counsel/scholarships.php](http://www.bhs.jordan.k12.ut.us/~counsel/scholarships.php)

[www.financialaid.com/sse](http://www.financialaid.com/sse)

[www.collegedata.com](http://www.collegedata.com)

[www.usu.edu/finaid/scholarship](http://www.usu.edu/finaid/scholarship)

[www.bghschollegeoffice.org/scholarship\\_listings.htm](http://www.bghschollegeoffice.org/scholarship_listings.htm)

[www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov)

[www.mycollegeoptions.com](http://www.mycollegeoptions.com)

Utah Education Savings Plan

## Survey Results for College Night

1. I have learned more about financing college. 80% of surveys marked "yes," 20% were "somewhat"
2. I did not know about financing college before I attended college night.  
-This statement was confusing and results are not very valid. This should be covered in #1.
3. I was able to ask questions. 14 out of the 15 attending marked "yes"
4. The material was easy to understand. 13 marked "yes" and 2 "somewhat"
5. I am planning on attending college. 100% of students attending marked "yes"
6. I will need financial aid to attend college. Students: 8 "yes," 1 "maybe"  
Parents: 4 "yes," 2 "maybe"
7. This evening has been helpful for college planning. 11 "yes" and 4 "somewhat"
8. I still have more questions about college. Students: 3 "yes" 5 "maybe" 2 "no"  
Parents: 2 "yes" 3 "maybe"

Other issues I would like to have covered during college night:

-What is the process for children with disabilities.

There were 15 people attending college night. After 3 of the students there were awarded scholarships that night - there should be more interest next year.